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Lord Coleridge and Mr. Harlbert.

In our reference on Friday to Mr. HURL-BERT's book we said that it is less a defence of himself than an arraignment of Lord Chief Justice Conempon. The reasons assigned for his refusal to submit to trial for perjury in an English court, will be accepted by fair-minded men on both sides of the Atlantic as sufficient and conclusive. We have pointed out that, under the existing mode of English procedure, a person accused of that particular crime is robbed of his best means of defence, because he is prohibited from testifying in his own behalf, and because, according to the weight of English legal opinion, the evidence of his wife also would be excluded. No man in his senses would confront a trial under such disabilities, disabilities which have been denounced as monstrous by the leading jurists of both political parties in England itself.

But it may be asked, how did it happen that during the period intervening between the affirmation of the verdiet in the breach of promise case by the Court of Appeals, and issue of an order of arrest against Mr. HURLBERT, he himself did not take measures to bring his defamer to account; and how, again, did it happen that, when the Public Prosecutor finally moved in the matter, be proceeded not against the defeated and discredited plaintiff, but against the victorious defendant? These are pertinent questions, and they are answered by the proof brought forward in this book that but for the secret, improper, and unfair interposition of Lord Coleridge, Mr. HURLBERT's plans for the condign punishment of his traducer would have been carried out: and that, but for the surrepti tious and grossly wrongful pressure exerted by the Lord Chief Justice, the Public Prosecutor would not have applied for an order of arrest against the successful de fendant in the breach of promise case. That such interposition took place, and that such pressure was exerted, is a matter, not of surmise or inference, but of incontrovertible proof, furnished in the official correspondence, published in May, 1892, in compliance with a motion offered by Mr. LABOUCHERE in the House of Commons: this proof being supplemented by admissions made a month later in the House of Lords by Lord Colerings himself, when endeavoring to explain away and palliate his extraordinary conduct.

Let us trace the course of Lord Cole-BIDGE's interference in a matter with which, in his judicial capacity, he had nothing to do. but which had a direct and vital bearing on the honor and the liberty of an American citizen. We previously said that, immediately after the verdict was rendered in the action for breach of promise on April 20. 1891, all the documents in the case were impounded on the motion of defendant's counsel, a motion made for the express purpose of enabling the defendant to serve the public interest and vindicate himself, so far as he might need further vindication, by publishing the plaintiff's attempt to blacken his character and destroy his home. The safe keeping of these documents and the right of access to them were indispensable to prove that certain blackmailing letters unated from the plaintiff; that the so called diary produced by her was concocted with intent to deceive; that certain revolting letters signed WILFRED MURRAY, and imby her to the defendant, were not, in the judgment of experts, in his handwriting: that alleged interviews with the defendant were referred to dates and places at which he could not possibly have been present; and, in short, that the whole case of the plaintiff in the action for breach of promise was a tissue of perjury and fraud. woven either in furtherance of a malicious conspiracy, or for the vulgar purpose of blackmail. In a trial of the plaintiff for likel or for perjury, all the incriminatory evidence deducible from the documents in the breach of promise case, would have been brought forward, together with a mass of testimony demonstrating the reality, antecedents, and motives of the person design nated as WILPRED MURRAY, and admitted by the plaintiff's counsel to be identical with one ROLLAND, of whose existence there was indisputable proof.

It may, indeed, be questioned by those who will not take the trouble to read Mr. HURL-BEET's book, whether he would have suceneded in proving the dissimilarity of his hardwriting from that of the imputed letters, and the real existence of a person calling himself WILFRED MURRAY: but even they will not deny Mr. HUBLBERT's right to try to prove these things, and his right of exemption from improper, unfair, and unheard-of interference on the part of the Lord Chief Justice. As a matter of fact, throughout the period intervening between the verdlet in the breach of promise case and the issue of an order of arrest against the defendant, his solicitor was denied all access to the indispensable documents impounded at the defendant's request; and the Public Prosecutor, also, was refused arcess to those papers, unless he would pledge himself beforehand that he did not wish to inspect them for the purpose of im partial review and of conscientiously deciding which of the parties deserved, on the face of the evidence, to be severely dealt with; but that he would use the papers solely to carry out a predetermined prosecution of the defendant. Secret intervention for such an object on the part of a Lord Chief Justice is so essentially incredible that it remained unsuspected by Mr. HURLBERT, or anybody else, until in May, 1692, Mr. LABOUCHERE's motion compelled the publication of the official correspondence affecting a significant change in a certain rule of court. Let us see when and under what circum-

stances this change was made. It appears from the speech made in the House of Lords by which, in June, 1892, Lord Collenidon endeavored to explain and justify his conduct, that, in May, 1891, while the appeal from the order refusing a new trial was pending, the plaintiff's counsel made applieation to Mr. Justice Cave, before whom the case had been tried, for necess to the impounded documents. The matter was mentioned to the Lord Chief Justice, who does not deny his full responsibility for the decision arrived at, and for the subsequent steps taken. The decision arrived at was that the plaintiff's counsel ought not to obtals possession of the impounded docu-

view of the fact that they had been impounded at the defendant's request, and in his interest. That the real aim of the decision, however, was not to uphold the rights of the defendant, but to shield the plaintiff from any retributive measures on the part of the defendant or of the Public Prosecutor, is clear from the tenor and working of the change in a rule of court Justice and Mr. Justice CAVE. The new rule, whose existence remained for many months unknown, even to eminent members of the English bar, and whose motive was unsuspected until May, 1802, ran as follows: Impounded documents which are in the cus tody of the court are not to be parted with, and are not to be inspected, except on a written order signed by the Judge on whose order they were impounded, and by the President of the division in which they are impounded,' that is to say, in this case, by the Lord Chief Justice. It was in pursuance of this new rule that Mr. HURL-BERT's legal representatives were throughout the summer of 1891, and are to this day, denied an opportunity of inspecting and copying the papers impounded at his request. But the effect, if not the motive, of the rule was not confined to paralyzing the self-vindicatory measures planned by the defendant. This rule, which shut the door in Mr. HUBLBERT's face, was framed to leave it wide open to an applicant who would promise to assail him.

Let us see now, how, by means of this rule, pressure was put upon the Public Prosceutor. From the time when the verdict was rendered in the breach of promise case. there had been an outery from a section of the London press, an outcry repeated in Parliament, for the punishment of the perjury which, on one side or the other, had plainly been committed in the trial. This outery grew louder and seemingly irresistible after the verdict had been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, a member of that court declaring from the bench that one or the other of the parties had been guilty of rank perjury. One would think he might have added that, on the face of the evidence, and in view of the verdict of the jury, the guilty party was presumably the plaintiff. At all events, the Public Prosecutor, Sir A. K. STEPHENSON, deemed it incumbent on him to take some action in the matter, and accordingly, on June 23, a few days after the Court of Appeals had affirmed the verdiet in the breach of promise case, he requested the proper officer of the royal courts to obtain for him permission from the Queen's Bench Division that the documents impounded in the case be handed to him. In reply, he was informed that, under a rule which had been recently made, the documents could not leave the court for any purpose. The writer added that he was "also to ask, before any order for even the inspection of the documents here is made, for what purpose this is required." Naturally, the Public Prosecutor was puzzled by this answer, for, with regard to documents of which he knew nothing, he could have no purpose but the obvious one of inspecting them impartially with a view to determining what course they might impose on him. He consequently replied that he must await the directions of the Attorney-General before designating the purpose for which an inspection of the documents was desired. Three days later, having meanwhile consulted the Attorney-General, he writes that he proposes to confer with counsel as to the particular documents with respect to which it may be advisable to obtain the evidence of an expert in handwriting, and, when this had been done, to ask permission to attend with the expert, for the purpose of making the necessary inspection and comparisons of documents.

This statement of intentions was altogether too ambiguous to suit the Lord Chief Justice; for manifestly, the inspection contemplated might result in a prose cution of the plaintiff. Therefore, the custodian of the letters makes the following answer to the Public Prosecutor's request:

"I am to say that you do not mention who is to be the offered the proposed prosecution. And that both the Judges whose consent will be necessary for the produ tion of the documents [Lord Corrange and Mr. Justice Cavel are strongly of opinion that they should not, in the present state of the case, and unless there is evidence before the Public Prosecutor of which they are not aware, give without much consideration, any fueiltiles for the prosecution of the plaintiff."

If the Public Prosecutor had been perplexed before, he may well have been astounded now. So strong, however, is the habit of deference to a Lord Chief Justice that the answer to the letter just quoted mockly explains that, while originally, he, the Prosecutor, had contemplated an impartial inquiry as to whether either or both the parties to the suit could be indicted for perjury with a reasonable probability of obtaining a conviction, nevertheless, the opinion of their Lordships 'that one of the parties could not, or should not, be indicted, would have the greatest possible weight with him. Therefore, before renewing his application for an inspection of the documents, he would, he said, confer with the Solicitor-General, to whom he had been referred by the Attorney-General, who, having acted as private counsel for the defendant, felt himself debarred from giving an opinion in regard to the prosecution. Eleven days later the Public Prosecutor forwards a copy of a letter from the Solicitor-General, in which he is instructed to say that the object of inspecting the documents is to "obtain material to be laid before counsal, in order that the Prosecutor may be advised as to the institution of a prosecution against Mr. HURLBERT." Even now, six weeks clapsed before the Prosecutor and his expert were permitted to see the papers; the custodian excusing the delay on the ground that "so strict a view is taken by the Judges as to the custody of impounded documents that I thought it better to apply to the Lord Chief Justice for his direct sanction of the proposed inspection, notwithstanding anything which may have passed that might seem to render this step superfluous." Finally, on Aug. 22, the expert in handwriting employed by the Public Prosecutor began his examination of the letters imputed to the defendant, and apparently of nothing else impounded: and almost exactly three months later the Public Prosecutor obtained from a magistrate an order of arrest against Mr. HURLBERT on a charge of perjury, the application for the order having been based not solely or mainly on the evidence of the expert in handwriting, but also upon documents other than those impounded, obtained from the plaintif's solicitor

This correspondence would have remained hidden to this hour had not Mr. Labou-CHERE obtained an inkling of its shameful purport, and, by a motion in the House of Commons, caused a publication of it in May. 1892. Even then, it seemed inconceivable that it should be impossible to explain away the conspicuous appearance of the name of Lord Chief Justice COLERIDGE in secret proceedings, evidently taken for the purpose of using the occult machinery of British jurtles against au American citizen,

and " other sources."

Accordingly, his speech upon the subject made in the House of Lords in June, 1892. was read with the keenest interest. To the amazement of both auditors and readers the Lord Chief Justice, although conscious that Mr. HUBLBERT, if arrested, might be tried before him, did not scruple to disclose a virulent bias; and, taking advantage of the injury suffered by Mr. HURLBERT in then made conjointly by the Lord Chief | the minds of the unthinking through his refusing to permit the service of the order of arrest, defiantly accepted full responsibility for withholding access to the impounded documents, not only from all private counsel, but also from the Publie Prosecutor, unless the latter would pledge idmself beforehand, and while ignorant of the facts, to subject the American defendant to the shame of a presecution. This head of the Queen's Bench acknowl edged that a prosecution of the plaintiff upon the letters imputed to Mr. HURLBERT was a thing that he was not disposed to encourage: as if any man in his senses would have tried to prosecute the plaintiff on those letters alone, instead of on her alleged diary and the threatening blackmailing letters which had been unmistakably brought home to her. And what was the pretext for this monstrous and iniquitous discrimination against the victorious defendant in a suit? We quote the extraordinary passage in which Lord Coleridor betrays the most virulent bias against Mr. HURLBERT, while professing to aver that he has no blas whatever in the matter:

"Now, my Lords, I ought to say that of Mr. Huntnear personally I know nothing whatever. I never saw him. I never met him, I never read a word of his writing, I am absolutely ignorant of him. Whether he is entitled to the description which an illustrious American gave of him, namely, that he is a man of fathomiess and measureless turpitude, or whether he is a person entitled to the eulogies that have been passed upon him, and to the respect, admiration, and intimacy which have been given to him by persons of very high rank and position in this country, I neither know nor care. He is an absolute atranger to me. But it was obvious to me, and I think it must be obvious to your Lordships, that " he was the person the plaintin represented him to be, and if he was capable of the production of those letters, three only of which I have tooked at-and until I saw those letters the capacity of the human the person capable of writing those letters-I say 'if.' for I do not know or suggest whether he was or not-it is obvious that such a person would spare no means and would spend any money he had got to make himself the possessor of this body of letters. Under those circumstances it seemed to me that there should be some distinct authority to apply to documents impounded by order of the Court, and which should authorize the person who had those documents to act under the orders of the Court, as might be advisable."

We have heard it said that much virtue may lie in an "if:" but it is evident that there is also an infinite capacity of malignity in the monosyllable. Had the hypothesis put forward by Lord Colerings, on the authority of an unnamed "illustrious" American, been regarded by him simply as a precautionary hypothesis, he would have confined himself to ordering that the private counsel of neither of the parties in the breach of promise case should be permitted to obtain possession of any of the impounded documents, but that either party might have access to them upon due application, and under the strict supervision of officers of the court. That the malignant hypothesis which the Lord Chief Justice pretended to view merely as an alternative, was really accepted by him as truth to be affirmed, is indisputably proved by his refusing so much as an inspection of the documents even by the Public Prosecutor, unless the latter would pledge himself in advance to launch the machinery of criminal justice against only one of the parties in the case, to wit, the victorious American defendant.

It seems scarcely necessary to accept the theory of a widely ramifying political conspiracy, with which, in his natural indignation, Mr. HURLBERT envelops a multitude of persons who have shown themselves unfriendly and unfair at this appalling crisis of his life. It seems less probable that Lord OLERIDGE was the deliberate promoter of a conspiracy to ruin a political opponent, than that he let himself be swayed in his judicial action by a personal prejudice which, as he admits, rested on the slenderest foundation. It matters but little by which of these unworthy motives he was prompted; whether actuated by one or by the other, he knowingly and flagrantly falled to administer even-handed justice, and he made an American citizen the victim of his grave perversity. We do not hesitate to say that, had an American Judge been guilty of a like surreptitious and iniquitous discrimination against one of the parties to a suit, he could not have escaped impeachment; and we believe that, among his own clear-sighted and right-minded countrymen, the deed that the Lord Chief Justice did will hold him up to enduring scorn and obloquy.

The Master of South Carolina

The experiment, just set on foot by South Carolina, of a State monopoly of the liquor traffic, sharpens the public interest in the conductor of that experiment. Governor BENJAMIN RODMAN TILLMAN, the most forcible personality in the politics of that State, and its absolute boss and master. The Charleston letter of an acute and ac complished correspondent, which we print this morning, reviews the career of the successful popular leader, or demagogue, and the progress of a social and political revolution which he has excited, and in which the liquor monopoly is only an episode.

There is no more interesting figure in pol ities at present than this broken farmer who has arrayed the white voters of a State into hostile classes, and led his homespun squads to victory over its wealth, its breeding, its education, and most of the other elements in it that make for civilization. Behind him were forces sure to unfold themselves sooner or later, but it is none the less his distinction to have plucked the right time for revolt, and to have used it most craftily and skilfully for his own purposes. It was inevitable that there should be a parting of the ways for the white men's party as soon as the pressure of Federal bayonets was re-For some years after 1876 there was no indication of a division, but meanwhile discontent was growing. South Carolina had never been a democracy save in name. A group of great slaveowners, planters of cotton and rice, ruled the State. With the professional classes, and the rich merchants of the seaboard, they constituted a social and political aristocracy. They were not exclusive in the sense of being inhospitable to new political talent. They welcomed it, added it to their stores of defence, used it for the aggrandizement of their own caste. The talent that sprang from the people was employed in the main for the benefit of an aristocracy, and it was very cleverly employed. It was a hot-header and hair-triggered race, but it gave South Carolina a notoriety and a political power out of all proportion to her size. Never had a State so many orators, so many sophists.

so many extremists profoundly impressed

with their superiority. If South Carolina led the secession as she had led the pullification movement, and finally dragged the more conservative Southern States into secession her preëminence was largely due to the fact that she was ruled by a caste secure of its position and little subject to the fluctuations

of politics. The war destroyed the property of the class which had been most eager for war, and left the farmer with little more and sometimes with less than the means of subsistence. The period of bayonets and carpet-bags increased the economic distress of the State, but the feeling of a common oppression kept all the respectable whites together, and gave cohesion to the old political forces. When once the State was left to itself, the break-up was sure to come. The farmers, growing poorer in their badly cultivated holdings, having little of the knowledge or appliances of progressive agriculture, suffering from the chief curse of the South, the want of diversified farming, found the times hard, and set about to discover the cause or at least to find somebody on whom to lay the blame. The Farmers' Alliance microbe was in the air, although it had not yet begun its ravages. Who can be sure that he has traced yellow fever or cholera of a given year to its exact source? An epidemic of hayseed political economy and revived Jack Cade comes over us often, like commercial panics, or the spress of the periodic drunkard. In South Carolina the new movement was at first rather cognate or parallel with the Farmers' Alliance movement than directly resulting from that. It had to be carried on within the Democratic party. Later, the farmer element of the Democratic party stuck the Farmers' Alliance platform into the socalled Democratic platform. That was in 1892, after Capt. BEN TILLMAN had been the leader of the farmers' movement for five ears or more. In estimating TILLMAN's policy we must

remember the elements with which he had to deal. There was the old ruling class. ruling only nominally, comparatively few in numbers, but still enjoying undisputed social prestige. There were their adherents, deriving no small strength from the fear or perception that a fatal division of the Democratic party would be the result of the introduction of new issues into State politics. Most numerous of all, but not yet conscious of their power, were the small farmers in the small towns, and South Carolina is a State of small towns. These have had little or no chance of education. They know next to nothing of the world outside of their own county. They lived a lonely, vegetable existence. They were poor and discontented. Capt. BEN TILLMAN came and added flame and fuel to their discontent. He persuaded them that the State was ruled by a corrupt ring; that railroads, lawyers, merchants were preying on the farmer. He set the country against the city, class against class. None of his charges was ever proven, so far as we know. It was enough for his audiences that he made the charges. Fortunate in a deformity that made him uglier than even nature intended, a "one-gallus man," in homely clothes coarse in his speech partly by habit and breeding, more, perhaps, by design, he spoke as a farmer—and not much of a farmer, either, it seems—to audiences of farmers. He had that gift which RUFUS CHOATE ascribed to John Quincy Adams, an unerring instinct for the jugular vein. He was full of gall and bitterness. He had credulous people to talk to, and he made them believe in the most extraordinary assertions. In a short time he converted most of the farmers to the belief that they were the oppressed victims of robbers and plutocrats, and that BEN TILLMAN was the greatest man living. This plain speechmaking was not his only gift. He was a natural political machinist, an intriguer with the faculty of organization. The Alliance lodges offered a singularly effective means for powerful organization on the part of the farmers. In spite of such a bitterness of opposition as can hardly be imagined in the North, and after campaigns in often displayed, and his own life sometimes seemed a particularly bad risk, he was elected Governor; and he has been reëlected, and he is still the idol of the farmers. To his enemies his is the most sinister of demagogic figures, a one-ewed WILKES, a

one-gallus" GRACCHUS in jeans. They regard him as the foe of everything that makes the State worth living in, an arrant impostor, and an unconscionable liar. It must be admitted that he has a certain talent for positive assertions not well founded, but this may be the result of the oratorical temperament, although his fire seems a little artificial, and coolness of plan accompanies his hottest expression To the farmers he is the quintessence of statesmanship, the friend of the people, and the source of prosperity. Around him rages the fight, and persons who have wondered how such apparently gentle subjects as agricultural colleges and State phosphate beds should arouse whiriwinds of passion in South Carolins, will wonder no longer when they know that BEN TILLMAN makes an offensive and unconditional fight on every subject against everybody who

doesn't agree with him. Even the liquor monopoly is, as our corre spondent shows, not a sincere if mistaken attempt at State socialism, but the sudden strategy of the shrewd politician, who hopes to make votes out of it, who has the power over it, and will use it to strengthen himself and to punish his enemies. Such a man has an original force not to be denied. whether you hate him, or admire him, or simply study him. The power is likely to decline, in time, of course, for he cannot fulfil the expectations of his supporters, and his very success will raise up new enemies and rivals; and intelligence and progress must beat him in the end. It will be found then, probably, that evil and good were mixed in him, and that the rousing to political life of a great stagnant part of the population of South Carolina was a good deed however many nasty exhalations may result.

Burning at the Stake.

Lynching is bad enough in any view: but the lynching of a negro accused of murder, at Bardwell, Kentucky, on Friday, would have been worse than it was if the wretched man had been put to death by burning, as was at first seriously proposed, instead of by hanging.

It is difficult to see what the community gained by the proceeding, even assuming that the person put to death was unquestionably the guilty man. He would undoubtedly have been executed in due season according to law if the populace had not

A queer feature of the uprising which resulted in this lynching, was the cool and comparatively calm way in which preparations were made to burn the accused man at the stake. There seems to have been in the mind of the people an idea that their deed, although lawless, would be less reprehensible if they proceeded with order and

deliberatio But the Legislature of Kentucky itself

could not make burning at the stake a lawful punishment even for the most flendish of crimes. The Constitution of that State would have to be changed first. That instrument expressly declares that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines nor cruel punishments inflicted.

It may not be generally known that even in the colony of New York there was a time when criminals were burned at tuc stake. In the year 1707 an Indian slave and a pegro woman were tried for murder by s special commission in this colony. Both were convicted, and the man was executed by hanging and the woman by burning. In 1712 twenty-one slaves were exccuted in the colony for being concerned in an insurrection which resulted in the killing of a number of white persons, and some of the convicts were put to death by burning. Still later, as a result of what was known as the negro plot of 1741 and 1742, thirteen negroes were burned at the stake. Finally, in 1772, or in the following year, a black who had been convicted of an assault upon a woman was burned at the stake in Johnstown, which place was at that time the county seat of what was then Tryon county, named after the ancestor of the Admiral who recently lost his life in the Mediterranean These and other examples of cruel punishments, were given in an interesting opinion which was delivered thirty years ago in the General Term of the Sixth Judicial district, by Judge WILLIAM W CAMPBELL of the Supreme Court of this State, for the purpose of showing, as he said that there had been good cause for the prohibition in the Constitution against cruel and unusual punishments.

Most people will probably be as much surprised to learn that burning at the stake was ever a legal method of inflicting the death penalty in New York as they would be to learn that there was a time in England when poisoners were lawfully boiled to death. Such, however, is the fact.

The Disturbances in Parls.

To comprehend the significance of the rioting in Paris which has now gone on for week, one must disregard the ostensible cause, and look for the true one in the relations of the existing Government to the Socialist workmen of the capital.

The disturbances began with a quarre between the students of the Latin Quarter and the police, who, in the interest of public decency, had interfered with a students ball. In the collision which grew out of this affair some of the students were roughly handled and an onlooker was killed. As the policemen were thought to have been needlessly brutal in their method of suppressing the disorder, publie opinion was, for a time, on the side of the students. who made a formal demand on the Dupuy Ministry for the dismissal of M. Loze, the Prefect of Police. As soon, however, as the students themselves perceived that what had begun as a movement against an unpopular official was being transformed by outsiders into a general demonstration against the existing Government, they declined to be made the catspaws of revolutionists, and gave notice through their association that they would take no further part in breaches of the peace. Accordingly, they have had nothing to do with the rioting of the last four days, which, so far as it is ascribable to anything but the desire of the criminal classes to profit by confusion, must be attributed to the exasperation of the organized workmen at the withholding of the subvention voted by the Municipal Council to the Labor Exchange.

This Labor Exchange was founded by the Paris Municipal Council, in which the Socialists have for some time been preponderant. The alleged purpose of the institution was to unite the various trades unions and to provide an intelligence office for laborers out of work. That it might effectively carry out this purpose a large sum of money has been voted to it annually by the Municipal Council. Thus equipped with financial resources, this Exchange practically became the centre of an organized socialistic commune, ready, in conjunction with the sympathetic Municipal Council, to assume complete control of the capital, should a favorable opportunity present itself. That the Exchange, supported as it was by the Municipal Council, looked upon itself as really above the law, is clear, from the fact that almost all of the trades unions represented in it have steadily and deflantly refused to obey the act, passed in 1884, requiring them to register the names

and addresses of their members. There is no doubt that, had M. Constans remained Minister of the Interior, the Labor Exchange and its constituent associations would long since have been brought to account for their violation of the law. Even the Dupuy Cabinet, which has been regarded as a weak one, was forced to take some notice of the lawbreakers by a disclosure of the abuses practised in the application of the money voted by the Municipal Council. A judicial inquiry was ordered. and the Exchange was informed that if, within one month, it did not obey the Registration law of 1884, steps would be taken to coerce it. To this warning some of the trades unions returned an insulting reply, and it was generally disregarded. Consequently, when the month expired, on July 1, the Prefect of the Scine was ordered by the Government to stop the payment of the subvention voted by the Municipal

Council to the Exchange. It was this act, and the apparent determination of the Government to break up their organization, unless the Registration law were obeyed, which caused many of the Socialist workmen to take advantage of the quarrel between the students and the police. to start a serious demonstration against the preponderant party in the Chamber of Deputies and their representatives in executive office. No sooner, however, did the movement acquire a distinctly political and socialistic character than M. DUPUY exhibited unexpected energy, and met the issue squarely by closing the Labor Exchange and threatening to dissolve the Municipal Council. There is not the slightest doubt that, if President Carnor and his Minister have the courage to issue the necessary directions, there is ample military force in Paris for the enforcement of the laws and

the maintenance of public order. The two most formidable insurrections that Paris has ever witnessed, the revolt of the Sections in October, 1795, and the great Socialist uprising in the "days of June," 1848, were effectually dealt with by a republican regimé, because the civillans in power had nerve enough to give carte blanche to Gen. BONAPARTE in the one case and to Gen. CAVAIGNAC in the other. The DUPUY Ministry have at their disposal a soldier of the same resolute type in Gen. SAUSSIER, the commander of the garrison of Paris, which now consists of sixty thousand of the most trustworthy and highly disciplined men in the French regular army.

Moreover, it should not be forgotten, that a riot in Paris no longer possesses the means of revolution that existed forty years ago. When the authorities removed the stone pavements and substituted macadam, asphalt, and wooden blocks, they took away the material to construct barrieades converting every narrow street and every alleyway into a little fortress. Since then the power of a mob to overthrow the Government has not been manifested. It now requires a unanimous people to produce such a result.

Russia in New York.

We are happy to say that the Mayor has acted promptly upon the suggestion here made last Friday, that means be adopted to provide a suitable public welcome to our Russtan naval visitors. The Committee of Une Hundred upon the Entertainment of Columblan Guests will hold a meeting in the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon; and we have no doubt that arrangements will then be made, acceptable to our friends from the Baltie and Black seas as well as creditable to the city In entertaining our other guests from foreign countries, to whom welcome was given by the city last month and the previous month, the committee, which acts in behalf of the municipal Government, rendered most excellent service; and we have no doubt that upon this occasion, also, the duty which Mayor GILROY has laid upon it

The reception given to the Russians must be worthy of them and of New York. It must be indicative of the esteem with which they are regarded by us, and accordant with the hearty good will which they have displayed toward us.

will be thoroughly well performed.

The Governor and other officers of the State will doubtless cooperate with the city authorities upon this occasion. The Federal Government also has a duty to

perform toward the Admiral and other officers of the Russian squadron sent here as a compliment to our country. We are sure that Secretary HERBERT of the Navy Department is fully alive to the importance and the significance of this visit, and that he will take the pains to show that our Government appreciates the kindly feeling of which it is the proof. Admiral GHERARDI, representing the navy, and Gen. How-ARD, representing the army, have made calls upon Admiral KAZNAKOFF, and were welcomed by him with salutes from his flagship. That is well and proper. But, beyond that, signal and eminent honors ought to be offered to the visitors in the name and under the auspices of the Government of the United States. We presume that Secretary HERBERT himself will be pleased to seize the opportunity of welcoming Admiral KAZNAKOFF here; and it would be a graceful act of President CLEVE-LAND to improve the same opportunity, if the state of his health be such as to permit him to do so.

The Mayor has given his promise to a committee of the Forsyth Street Synagogue that the "whiskers pullers," "hat smashers." and "sheeny hunters," who torment the Jewish residents of the Seventh ward shall be looked after by the policemen. It has become evident that these Jew balters, who got a warning last year, need another, and they had better keep out of sight. It was unfortunate that the committee could not give the Mayor the names of any of these tormentors, or tell where any of them live, or furnish any information that would lead to their identification. When they can present the case of any Seventh ward Jew batter, with evidence sufficient to convict him, they will very soon have the satisfaction of seeing him behind the iron bars. They must not rest when they have made complaint, bewailed their lot, torn their gaberdines, and cursed their persecutors; they must do their own part, in the American way, toward securing lawful redress for any wrong suffered. This is the bounden duty of every citizen: this is the way of optaining permanent relief from persecution. When a few of the whisker ullers of Mott street and Henry street are in the jug, all the rest of them will know it,

In Prof. DRUMMOND's lecture at Chautauqua on "The Origin of Mind," he said that "the body of man is the highest type of animal architecture that nature has made, or ever will make." How in the world did the prophetic Professor find this out? How can he or any other man possibly have any knowledge of its truth? We say that his words are not of wisdom.

The Tribune quotes this melancholy remark of a playwright:

"I cannot encourage any one to go into the business writing plays. No one can conceive of the troubl we have in getting a play produced. It is almost an impossibility to get one read and accepted."

There is an immeasurable overproduction of poor plays, poetry, stories, and all other sorts of literary wares in these times. And yot there is always a ready market for the works of genius or of solid talent.

A young person of Fortieth street, who would like to sport a moustache if not a pair of whiskers," is anxious to learn "whether the growth of them would be promoted by the habit of shaving." We regret to reply that we cannot tell for sure. We are rather disposed to guess that it would if the shaving were kept up steadily for years. Before venturing to put this guess in print we sought information from a scientist whose knowledge of the subject is such as to compel respect for his ment. He also guesses that it might, if the shaving be persevered in. We can now add that it is not difficult to learn to shave one's face if we may believe the assertions of those who are able to do it.

It was in a sermon before a "holines meeting" at Ocean Grove that the Rev. Dr. EMERY PRICE, while denouncing the "infamous action of the Chicago directory." spoke

"If ANDERW JACKSON were in the White House he would say, 'You must either close your gates on Sunday or give back the \$2,00,000 you got from the Government, or, by the Eternal ! I'll send the troops of the United States to enforce my orders.

President Jackson would never have spoken thus at a holiness meeting, or elsewhere, and he could not have acted in the way here spoken of. Upon one occasion in his life he swore "By the Eternal." but it was not his habit to indulge in that awful oath in the White House. He rarely became infuriated there, never talked like a fool, and was as guarded in his language as he was faithful to the Constitution.

In our latest budget of news from China it is alleged that the mission premises at Kiangtsin on the Yangtso had been attacked by a mob, and that three of the mob's leaders were captured and imprisoned. We fear that the leaders of anti-Chinese mobs in Idaho. Wyoming, and Oregon, are not always as promptly dealt with by the authorities.

We are told that RALPH WALDO EMERSON WAS

We dare say he had a fine voice for whistling, the best in Concord. He could whistle tunes, the tunes of thought and the soul. His notes were high, bland, clear, definite, and sober. Those who heard him whistle in his younger years speak highly of the quality of his whistling, but as he approached old age he gave up the whistler's habit.

Many times in his poems and essays he aludes to whistling. Thus in the poem "Sandi" he tells how

"Toti whistles as he drives his cart." In the joysome poem of "May-Day" he ex-

claims: "The air is full of whistlings blaud."

In his essays, also, he gives evidence of his appreciation of the ancient and pleasing art

of whistling.

whistling indicates a vacant mind." We are ot aware that this silly idea is popular. No man with a first-class pair of ears upon his head and a strain of glee in his mind could entertain it.

Our rattling Texas contemporary, the Daily Erpress of San Antonio, is turning its

mind toward religion. It says: "There can be no doubt that we are entering upon a period of religious upheaval, which in its outcome will be the greatest the world has yet witnessed. The

utterances of Christian, Jew. Pagan, Agnostic, The-osophist, Moslem, Free Thinker, and all sects and creeds, point unerringly to it." We tell our Lone Star contemporary not to be alarmed over the prospect. It is well that people should think upon religion, scrutings religious systems, and search for the true religion. Religion is the most important theme toward which a man can turn his mind. It

roverns life, and impels the soul to strive for happiness after death. We cannot affirm, however, that we are entering upon any such period as that which the Daily Express speaks of. We must always be doubtful of the utterances of prophets who

are not sure. Can anybody favor us with the name of the ex-Confederate Soldier who wrote that noble poem called "High Tide at Gettysburg"!

MR. ASTOR IN LONDON.

How He Conducts His Newspaper and Magazine From the Bana Laily Advertises.

Loxpox, July 6.-Probably no American in a private capacity has ever established himself in London in so short a space of time as W.

W. Astor has done. How he acquired the Pall Mall Gazette, a strong Radical organ, and, practically, in a day turned it into an out-and-out Tory paper, is past history. Suffice it to call to mind that he paid an enormous sum for the property, and promptly set himself to work to fashion it according to his own will. His first step was to appoint as editor a clever young member of Parliament named Harry Cust, fresh from Cambridge, with strong party views and of considerable social standing, as the possible

neir of the Earl of Brownlow, whose kinsman

heir of the Earl of Brownlow, whose kinsman he is.

He then looked out for new premises and found some far removed from Fleet street, the Fark row of London. These he has fitted up with every modern improvement.

The discipline of the office could not be excelled in any Government establishment, and in a marvellously short time the whole place has shaken down to strict business. This is due in a great degree to Mr. Astor himself, He has apparently chosen his liquitenants and then leaves them to do their work. This does not mean that he keeps aloof from the office. On the contrary, he is always there, a.id, as a rule, sees a proof of the first edition.

Mr. Astor cannot be called popular with his staff, for his reserved, not to say grave demensor, does not lend itself to any familiarities with his surroundings. On the other hand, however, there is a very general feeding of loyalty and respect, as it is felt that he is, in the strictest sense of the word, a just man. All matters of accounts are gone over with him, and it is said that he knows each day the exact financial condition of his journalistic properties.

Of the Fall Mall Magazine Mr. Astor is pracproporties.
Of the Pall Mail Magazine Mr. Astor is prac-

exact financial condition of his journalistic properties.

Of the Pall Mall Magazine Mr. Astor is practically the editor-in-chief, having as his conditions Lord Frederick Hamilton, M. F.; Sir Douglas Straight, and Mr. T. Dove-Keighley, his trusted agent, who negotiated the purchase of the properties. Mr. Astor takes the liveliest interest in the selection for the copy for this magazine, and the question of the illustrations is a distinct matter of moment with him. In addition to this he contributes himself to the letter press.

His personal literary staff is composed of Harry Cust. M. P., already described; T. Dove-Keighley, art editor of the magazine; Lord Frederick Hamilton, who has served an apprenticeship in the diplomatic service, having held appsintments at St. Petersburg and Berlin, and, lastly, Sir Douglas Straight, an ex-Oid Bailey barrister, who was translated to an East Indian Judgeship and has been pensioned home.

Mr. Astor, it must be understood, has not in any way joined the newspaper world, and evinces no desire to do so, not even in its innermost sacred circles mado up of editors of great daily papers and the immortals who write the beloved stog; leaders, of which Englishmen are so proud and which they never by any chance read.

It remains to be proved as to the financial results of Mr. Astor's new departure, and, be a commercial success and dreats it as a business venture, and not as a find.

One of the interesting fontures in connection with Mr. Astor's descent on London is that, outside a little charmed circle, his name is absolutely unknown. In no other city in the world could a man have taken the position he has in London and yet be unknown to the masses. Reyond a few curt paragraphs, the press have taken no notice of him, and this in the face of his having bought one of the addest and best known of London to every one and everything. It is, however, only fair to Mr. Astor to say that not only does he not court notoriet, but he absolutely shuns it.

New Politics-and True Besides. F on the Allany Argus.

HARMONY.

Nature has made the summer the scaron of peace.
The barmony of the tints of the sky, the river, the felds, and the trees sets the key for the minds of men Then is the time for enemies to become reconciled, for friends to enjoy their friendship, for mankind to imlate nature and cast away the harsher feelings and the discord which find no sympathy in its softness and joy.

It is natural for men to follow nature's example. In
the autumn, when the leaves are brown and dropping from the trees, when the bare branches are hars!

men's emotions tends to bring about dissension and Now is the time for men to come together and make up, to forget the differences of the past, and so to ce mens the bonds of personal and political affiliations, that in the fail the only differences will be those of principle, and the only strife will be to see who can do nots to bring about the triumph of those principles in which he believes.

against the sky, when the rocks of the hills can be seen denuded of the verdure of summer, and ice is forming on the river, the same trend of the seasons in

Sound Opinious from the Calef Justice. From the Hartford Courage

The Chief Justice of the United States has flied his rritten opinion in the case of Yick Wo, unregistered Chinese laborer. It is very interesting reading, he noids that the provisions of the fifth and fourteen amendments shelter all persons, of whatever nationalty, race, or color, within the territorial jurisdiction. He describes the punishment of deportation south to be inflicted on Yick Wo under the provisions of the leary act as in effect a legislative sentence of banishment, unknown to the organic law and in vio ation of it. Concerning the Geary act itself, the Chief Justice mays that it "contains within it the germs of the assertion of an unlimited and arbitrary power in general incompatible with the immutable principles of justice, inconsistent with the nature of our Government, and in condict with the written Constitution by which that liovernment was created and those principles secured.

Coming In Out of the Cold.

When Capt. Lynch's place as engineer of the Army building in Whitehall street was sought by a Fire warder, be applied to Minhael C. Murphy, Tamman eader in the First district, who communicated with fime by J. Campbell, Tammany Congressman from the Ninth Congress district, who made known the facts of the case to Daniel S. Lament, Secretary of War, who made the des red appointment.

Robert J. Dean, the big warehouseman, candidate for Collector of the Port of New York, whose application is pending in Washington, has joined Tammany.

John De Witt Warner, the only anti-snap Congress man from New York city or vicinity, was on the play form of Tammany Hall at the Fourth of July celebra

ion, waiting for his turn to speak as advertised J. Stanley leaves has applied to the Treasury Department to be retained as assistant appraiser at this pur-

The active members of the Reform Club have deermined that it would be inopportune and fulle to one the relifection of Charles . Crisp as Speaker. 110 will not be opposed.

Comptroller Myers has made a place in the Finance Department for Dockmaster Oshorue of the Phi latrict, and the rarancy thus created is to be Di-Tammany Hatt dockspaster. He has also appetited Henry J. Bernstein of the Fifth district an examined

John F. Waish, reappointed Inspector of Holls by its Cleveland Administration, is one of the massattice members of the Tammany Hall Committee in the Eighth Assembly d'atrict.

Asthmatic troubles, picuriar pains, and infamiri broats are overcome and neared by ir. It fay rain a preforant for only years an approved stand by for all oughs and code.—it.

We are told by our religious contemporary, the Outlook, that "there is a popular idea that road." See time table. - 146.